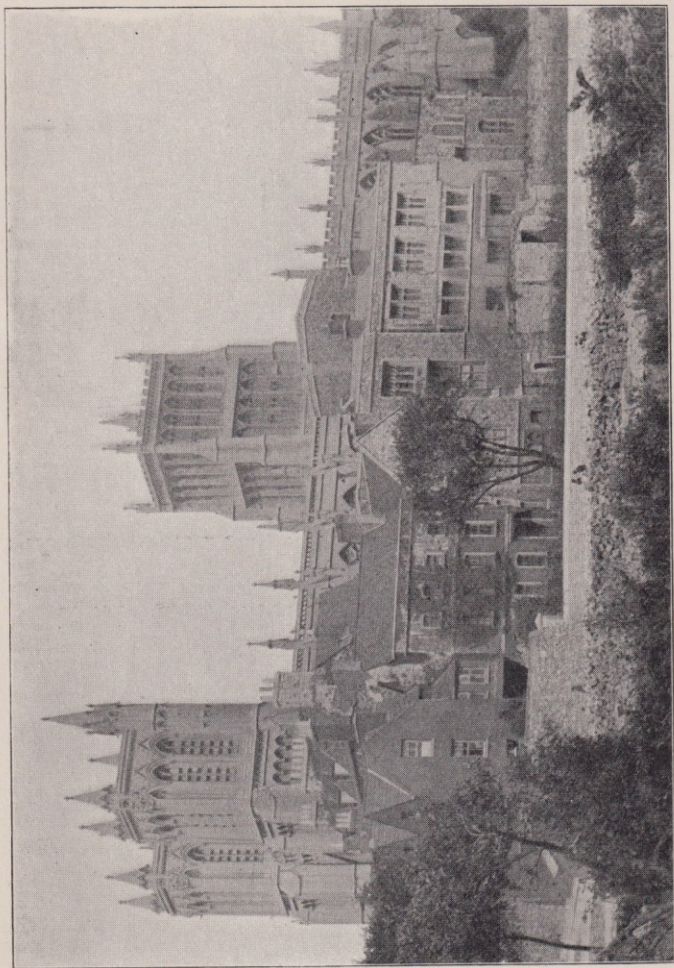


A HISTORY
OF THE
BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.



BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

(From the South-West.)

WITH THE SCHOOLHOUSE AND HEAD MASTER'S HOUSE.

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A History of the Bristol Cathedral School

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

BRISTOL

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PREFACE.

THE compilation of this, the first History of the Bristol Cathedral School ever published, has only now been rendered possible by the recent discovery of many interesting Cathedral Records, erroneously supposed to have been destroyed in the Riots of 1831.

By the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, for which his sincere thanks are gratefully accorded, the Author has been granted free access to all muniments in their possession. From these and other reliable sources of information he has been able to compile a complete and unbroken History of this, Bristol's most ancient Educational Foundation; noting its first recorded existence in 1491, in connection with the Abbey of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzharding in 1142; its constitution as an integral part of the Cathedral Establishment set up by Charter of King Henry VIII in 1542; and its subsequent career down to the present time.

The illustrations are from Photographs

taken specially for the work by the Rev. W. Mann, and freely placed at the Author's service, a kindness for which his grateful acknowledgment is duly tendered.

An Appendix sets forth in chronological order a complete list of the Head Masters, with the dates of their appointments.

E. T. M.

February, 1913.

A History of the Bristol Cathedral School.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIEST RECORDS.

THE Abbey of Saint Augustine at Bristol was founded in the year 1142 by Robert Fitzharding, Provost of Bristol, and progenitor of the noble Berkeley family. For practically four centuries the institution existed under conditions more or less satisfactory, until in the year 1539 it shared the fate of the other great monasteries, and was, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Henry VIII, dissolved, its revenues being forfeited to the king. On the ninth day of December, 1539, Abbot Morgan ap Gwilliam, the last of the Abbots of Bristol, surrendered the abbey and all its possessions to the King's Commissioners, retiring to Abbot's Leigh, there

in the enjoyment of a substantial pension to spend in comfort the remainder of his days.

The demolition of the abbatial buildings and the alienation of the estates with which the abbey was somewhat richly endowed were both happily arrested, and by Charter of King Henry VIII, dated June 4th, 1542, a cathedral establishment took the place of the dissolved monastery, and a separate Diocese of Bristol was founded, Bristol having previously been within the Diocese of Worcester. The respective endowments of the bishopric and cathedral comprised the possessions of the abbey, supplemented by grants of sundry estates previously belonging to other suppressed religious houses.

It is to be noted with a degree of satisfaction that, although the dissolution of the monasteries was accompanied in very many instances by the complete alienation from religious uses of the revenues arising from their possessions, the claims of education received careful and sympathetic consideration. Grammar Schools were established and endowed, in some instances as independent foundations, in others (and this was the case at Bristol), as integral portions of the cathedral establishments set up on the ruins of the condemned monastic institutions.

CHAPTER II.

A PRE-REFORMATION SCHOOL.

BEFORE proceeding to describe the constitution of the Bristol Cathedral Grammar School, for the staffing, housing and maintenance of which due provision was made by King Henry VIII in his Charter of Foundation, and in the Statutes afterwards promulgated, it will be found both interesting and profitable to consider whether the School so provided for was an entirely new institution, or only another instance (of which there were a number) of a school existing before now becoming incorporated with a newly-founded cathedral establishment. And in this connection we may claim that, although the legend "Founded in 1542" may give a right good flavour of antiquity to the Bristol Cathedral School, incontrovertible evidence exists that a "Grammar School" flourished in connection with the Abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol many, many years before the foundation of the cathedral in the year above mentioned.

It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that at the time of the Norman

Conquest of England, and indeed for some centuries succeeding that momentous epoch in our national history, ecclesiastics possessed almost the monopoly of secular as well as sacred learning, and that all who sought instruction had of necessity to apply to them for it. Thus the monasteries became almost the only places for superior education in the land, and schools were set up in many of them for the purpose of giving instruction in Latin and other branches of learning to any who should resort to them for that purpose.

It is interesting to learn from a document in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol that the Abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol formed no exception to the number of religious houses receiving and teaching scholars other than their own novitiates, or as they are termed in the document from which we quote, "junior canons." Such of these novitiates as were designed for the sacerdotal order began, as was customary in those days, the monastic life to which they were dedicated in very early youth.

The document from which we obtain this most interesting information is a roll or series of the abbey accounts for the year ending at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1492, very nearly half a century prior to the dissolution of the abbey.

In one of these accounts, Henry Brugges,

who was one of the nine canons of the abbey (John Newland or Nailheart, whose rebus, a heart pierced by nails, is to be seen in several places in the cathedral and its precincts, being then abbot), takes credit for having paid to John Griffith, Vicar of St. Augustine-the-Less, the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence "for his diet for half a year," and a further sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence for instructing the junior canons and other boys in the Grammar School within the abbey. (*"John Griffith vicarius Sancti Augustini Minoris pro companagio suo ad xiijs iiijd pro medietate hujus Anni pro informacione canonicorum juniorum et aliorum puerorum in scola gramaticala intra Abbiām hoc Anno xiijs iiijd."*)

As there is no reason for thinking that this "Grammar School within the abbey" was then but newly established, we may fairly assume that educational facilities were provided at a very early period in the history of the monastery, not only for its own novitiates, but also for "other boys," sons perhaps of the opulent burgesses of the adjacent borough of Bristol.

Robert Fitzharding, the founder of the abbey, would no doubt be fully sensible of the value of a superior education, especially if the tradition be well founded that he had charge of the young Angevin prince (afterwards King Henry the Second, and a

generous patron of Fitzharding and his abbey) during the four years in which he was being educated by one Matthews, a schoolmaster, at his house in Baldwin Street, where some of Fitzharding's own sons were most likely educated also.

CHAPTER III.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 1542.

IN the year 1534 Archbishop Cranmer had visited Bristol, "tarrying here nineteen dayes, reforminge of many thinges that were amisse," and preaching at the abbey and other places. Doubtless the "Grammar School within the abbey" did not escape his notice, and as the ill-fated prelate was one of the principal advisers of the king in the matter of setting up the new cathedral establishments, it is reasonable to conclude that, having full knowledge of the fact that the Abbey School was serving the purpose of a "Public School," he advised his royal master to make provision for the continuance of such a useful institution.

As a result, we find in the Statutes of Bristol Cathedral, as promulgated July 5th, 1544, the following provisions relating to the school, its masters, and its maintenance.

In the preamble (which sets forth amongst the objects sought to be obtained by the conversion of the monasteries "to better uses"): "That, for the greater increase of

the Christian faith and piety, the youth of our kingdoms shall be instructed in good literature."

In Chapter I (of the number who are to be maintained in the cathedral church of Bristol): "One Master of the Choristers, six Choristers, two masters to instruct the boys in Grammar, whereof one shall be the Head Master, the other the Under Master."

In Chapter XXVI (of the boys' Masters in Grammar): "That piety and good learning may always spring, grow, flourish, and in due time bear fruit in our church, to the Glory of God and the good and honour of the Commonwealth, we will and ordain that one shall be chosen who is skilful in Latin and Greek, of good fame and a godly life, well qualified for teaching, who may train up in piety and furnish with good learning those boys who shall resort to our School to learn grammar. And let him have the first charge, and be the Head Master."

"Again we will that there be one other chosen, of good repute and of a virtuous life, skilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who shall instruct the boys under the Head Master in the first rudiments of grammar, and shall therefore be called the Under Master or Assistant Teacher."

"And we will that these instructors of boys do carefully and faithfully obey those

rules and regulations which the Dean and Chapter shall think fit to prescribe unto them."

"But if they prove idle, negligent or unapt to teach, let them be expelled and deprived of their places after a third admonition by the Dean and Chapter."

"They shall be obliged by oath that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their function."

By Chapter XXIX it is ordered that sums of money as follows be paid to the monthly steward for the table and commons of those "who eat in the first rank," *i.e.* for each Minor Canon, for the Head Master of the Grammar Scholars, and for the Master of the Choristers, six shillings monthly.

"For the Lower Master of the Grammar School (who eats in the second rank), four shillings and eightpence monthly, and for each of the Choristers (who eat in the third rank), three shillings and fourpence monthly."

By Chapter XXX the Upper Master is allowed "four yards of cloth for his gown, at five shillings the yard; the Lower Master three yards, at four shillings and sixpence; and each Chorister two yards, price three and fourpence."

By Chapter XXXI the Head Master is to receive a yearly stipend of £8 : 8 : 8; the Lower Master fifty-nine shillings and twopence; and each Chorister fifteen shillings.

These statutory stipends do not agree with those recorded as being actually paid in the early days of the School's existence.

In the earliest cathedral accounts now extant, namely those for the year ending Michaelmas, 1550, the stipends are given as follows: the Head Master, £13 : 6 : 8; the Lower Master, £6 : 13 : 4; and each Chorister, £3 : 6 : 8. The Choristers were particularly well paid, each of them receiving half as much as the Lower Master. (It may be useful to remember that the value of money in our day is approximately fifteen times greater than it was in the early days of the Cathedral School.)

The provisions made with respect to education were not identical in all the cathedrals at that time set up, and generally known as "Cathedrals of the New Foundation."

Thus at Chester twenty-four boys, and at Peterborough twenty boys, were to be educated and maintained "at the expense of the church," whereas at Gloucester and also at Bristol it is simply ordained that the Grammar Masters are to teach any boys who may flock or resort to them for that purpose. (" *Pueros quoscumque grammaticam discendi gratia ad scholam nostram confluentes.*")

Doubtless the intention of the framer of this chapter of the Statutes was simply to extend to "other boys" the educational

privileges primarily intended for the Choristers, but by reason of careless drafting this was not made quite clear, with the result that in later years the statutory right of the Choristers to receive a free classical education at the hands of the Upper and Lower Grammar Masters fell somewhat into disuse, and was in grave danger of being forfeited altogether.

We are unable to locate with any degree of certainty the position amongst the abbey buildings of the original school house, but by Chapter XXXVII of the Statutes, King Henry VIII gave authority to the Dean and Chapter as follows:—

“ But since the Grammar School and almost all the buildings are run to ruin, waste, out of repair, and unsightly, we give leave that the sum of £20, which we assign for the repairing of bridges and mending of highways, may be made use of to repair those buildings, making them more fit for those uses for which they are designed, for the space of three years.”

The above provision affords further proof, if such were needed, of the existence of a Grammar School in connection with the abbey prior to the establishment of the cathedral.

We have no available information sufficient to guide us in forming an opinion as to the degree of success attending the Cathedral

Grammar School thus provided for, but we have little doubt that the "Free Grammar School" founded about the same time by Robert and Nicholas Thorne proved a formidable rival in attracting outside scholars, especially from the city, for it must be remembered that to reach the Cathedral School a scholar leaving the city by Froome (St. John's) Gate would, on his way via Horstreet (Host Street), be obliged to pass the very doors of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in the buildings of which Thorne's "Free Grammar School" was first established.

Again, in the year 1590 another educational foundation was established by the benevolence of John Carr at the Hospital of the Gaunts, on the opposite side of the College Green, a foundation now known as "Queen Elizabeth's Hospital." Thus before the close of the sixteenth century no fewer than three endowed schools for boys had been established, and were being carried on in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral.

The first appointments to the staff of the Cathedral School were the following:—

Head Master ("Archididascalus"): William Eydon, whose name appears in some documents as "Eden."

Under Master ("Hypodidascalus" or, as he soon came to be designated, "Usher"): Richard Lee.

The following are the names of the first six Choristers, and therefore scholars : John Tison, Ralph Snowe, James Bonifant, Thomas Estcourt, William Hungerford and Edward Lilling.

The Master of the Choristers (organist) was Thomas Senney.

In the cathedral accounts for the year 1550, which, as has already been stated, are the earliest available, William Eydon is described as "*Preceptor Schola Gramatica*," his stipend being given as £13 6s. 8d. ; and John Tyrell, who had succeeded Richard Lee as Under Master, as "*Hypodidascalus*," with a stipend of £6 13s. 8d. John Ecrill (who was a Sub-Deacon) succeeds John Tyrell as Under Master in 1556, but in 1559 an innovation is made, repeated again and again in the history of the School, namely the non-appointment of a separate person as Under Master, the Head Master receiving the emoluments of both offices. Thus in 1559 William Eydon receives a stipend of £20 as "*Archididascalus et Hypodidascalus*." In 1561 he, however, reverts to his former stipend of £13 6s. 8d., one Walter Bomer having been appointed Usher. In 1564 Bomer gives place to Thomas Greves.

In 1567 William Eydon, having held the office of Head Master for a quarter of a century, and for some portion of that period

the office of Under Master also, is succeeded by Edward Middleton.

Three years later, 1570, Edward Middleton gives place to an Upper Master, who is simply described in the "*Computum*" for that year as "Master" Bourne, of whom no Christian name is given in that or any other cathedral record now extant. In 1572 a Richard Martyn is appointed to the office of "*Hypodidasculus*" with a stipend of £2 8s. 4d.

CHAPTER IV.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CATHEDRAL, 1574.

MANY stirring scenes have been witnessed in Bristol in connection with visits of royal personages, but the one of which we possess the most quaint and interesting record is the visit of Queen Elizabeth to this city and its cathedral church in the course of one of her royal "progresses."

On August 14th, 1574, "Good Queen Bess" arrived at the city of Bristol, and at the High cross, which then stood at the junction of the four central streets of the ancient city, was addressed by "an excelent boye, disguised as Faem." Afterwards, at St. John's Gate, at the bottom of Broad Street, by three other boys, "disgised as Salutacion, Gratulacion, and Obedient Goodwill."

We know not whether these "excelent boyes" were cathedral schoolboys, but think it highly probable that they were.

From a book known as *Churchyarde's Chippes*, published in 1575 by one Thomas Churchyard, "Gentilman" (who seems to have been also the author and composer of the

addresses and rhymes said or sung on the occasion, receiving for his services the sum of £6 13s. 4d.), we glean the following additional information :—

“ The Sunday next the Queene went to the colledge, to hear a sarmond, whear thear was a speetch to be sayd, and an imme to be songe ; the speetch was left out by an occasion unlooked for, but the imme was songe by a very fien boye.”

It is much to be hoped that the “ fien boye ” so highly eulogised was “ finer ” than the hymn he sung, the words of which are here presented :—

THE SONGE.

O happy ower of blis, O colledge thou dost se,
The shado gon, the substance com, nay sun doth
shien on thee.

Away you bosum snaeks that sowe disshenshon
heer,

To make your neasts whear serpents breed ; this
soyl and coest is cleer.

Enchant no man with charms, ye shall recyve
check mate,

If that you play with paltring pawns before so
great a staet.

She hateth Hidras heads, and loves the harmles
mind,

A foe to vice, a friend to grace, and bent thereto
by kind.

Which grace and grashos God now gied her
whear she goes,

With treble grace threw troblous time, to tread on
all her foes.

The "fien boye" and his schoolmates doubtless had a good time during the two or three days following the Queen's visit to the cathedral, a period in which, for the edification and entertainment of Her Majesty, the lands of the Dean and Chapter on both sides of the river (as well as the river itself) were made the scene of thrilling displays of mimic warfare, the warlike operations being interspersed with speeches of about equal literary merit with the "imme songe," if not with the "speetch which was left out" at the college.

Mr. Churchyarde concludes his narrative of the Queen's visit and its attendant festivities by saying that "some of these speetches could not be spoken, by means of a scholemaister, who envied that any stranger should set forth these shows."

We wonder whether this was "Master" Bourne, the cathedral schoomaster; very probably it was, as he seemed to have had sufficient influence to prevent the delivery of "the speetch at the college."

CHAPTER V.

THE ANTIENT SCHOOLHOUSE.

IN the cathedral accounts for the year 1581-2 appears a most interesting record of work done upon the schoolhouse, and although we are unable to say whether or no the building referred to was one of those described nearly forty years before as "being run to ruin, waste, out of repair, and unsightly," or even to locate its position within the cathedral precincts, the account is well worthy of transcription, if only for the information conveyed as to the cost of building materials, and the emoluments of labour in those far-off days.

The record is headed: "The particulars of the Reparacons and other charges done and layd oute for and upon our house and Church by me, Christopher Pacey, Treasurer of the sayde Church, from Michaelmas, 1581, unto the sayde feast ended A.D. 1582." (Christopher Pacey was one of the cathedral prebendaries or canons.)

Imprimis, To a laborer for three dayes digginge and carryinge rubble into the grammar schole for raysinge the floure therof

- beside the scholars helpe at
dyvers tymes ijs.
- Item, for six baskets to carry the
sayde rubble is.
- Item, for stryppyng the roufe and
walles of the schole and for
wytelyminge and mendinge the
same, and for lyme and lyme
flours ijs.
- Item, for an yron showle occupied
in laydinge the rubble viijd.
- Item, paid to Harry, carpenter
for six dayes work in puttinge
up and fastenyng the particion
betwene the hyer chambre and
ye schole and for mendyng
and boordynge the closure at
the stayers head, and for
joyntyng and preparyng the
boords for plankyng the schole vis.
- Item, paid for canfoose nayles and
boorde nayles occupied about
the sayde particion and closure is.
- Item, paid for six doussen of oken
gystes after seven shillings the
doussen occupied about the
floure, particion and portall of
the schole xlijs.
- Item, paid for haling them at
three draughtes is. vid.
- Item, more paid Harry for six
dayes joynyng the boordes and

- makynge the particion between
the hygher and lower schole .. vis.
- Item, paid to an other carpenter
for two dayes and halfe to help
him ijs.
- Item, paid to the Glassyer for
xxxvij foote and halfe of newe
glasse after vij pence the foote
sett upp in the easte wyndowe
and some other wyndowes of the
schole and chamberes, and for
scouringe and mendynge the
rest of the wyndowes .. xxvijs.viiijd.
- Item, paid to the smythe for five
yron barres and for lengthenyng
four of the olde barres for the
sayde wyndowes xxd.
- Item, paid to a laborer to help to
fasten the wyndowes with lyme
and for onlayinge the east
wyndowe with free stone color,
and for stoppyng up with lyme
and stones the walles of bothe
the sides of the particion of the
schole and other places.. .. . ijs.
- Item, paid the carpenter for five
dayes plankynge the grammar
schole vs.
- Item, paid more to the sayde
Harry for five dayes plankynge
of the schole, and makynge of
the particion vs.

- Item, paid to Anthony the
carpenter to helpe given for
four dayes iijs.
- Item, paid to bothe the sayde
carpenters for five dayes apiece
workynge about the portall and
other places of the schole .. xs.
- Item, paid for xxiiii foote of dry
oken boordes for the portall
after three pence the foote .. vis.
- Item, paid for slyttyng two gystes
occupied about the portall and
the particions vid.
- Item, paid for tornynge the two
postes of the particion vid.
- Item, paid to bothe the sayd
carpenters for six dayes a
piece workynge about the sayde
portall and bynches of the
schole xijs.
- Item, paid for cxlv foote of dry
elmen boordes after six shillings
the hundred ixs. iiijd.
- Item, paid for haling them to the
schole vid.
- Item, paid to both the sayde
carpenters for six dayes a piece
workynge and makynge the
dext in the hygher schole, and
the Usher's seate and table in
the lower schole and for
leggyng the olde fuormes and

for mendyng other lyke thynges of the schole and chambre ..	xijs.
Item, paid for seven pound of gleue occupied about the joyntyng of the sayde table and backes of the bynches	ijs. iiijd.
Item, paid for twyst and a hooker sett upon the dore in ye chambre	vid.
Item, paid for a seame of dry oken sheedes occupied about the fuormes and tressles legges ..	vid.
Item, paid for seven lb of candles occupied by the carpenters in the morning and evening ..	xvij½d.
Item, for mendyng the lockes of the schole and chambre dores..	vijjd.
Item, paid to Samuel the smythe for canfoose nayles, boord nayles, and hatche nayles occupied about the boordynge and other thynges of the schole	xijs.
Item, paid for gymmomes for the dore of the sayde dext	iiijd.
Item, paid for plasterynge dyvers places of the flour by the bynches of the schole and for lyme and makyng clean the same ..	xxd.
Item, paid for mendyng a pyckax broken in the schole business ..	vid.

(The sum of the expenditure here so
quaintly accounted for would amount to
about £75 of our money.)

Evidently provision was here made for other scholars than the Choristers, there being an "upper" and a "lower school" provided. The floor of the latter was literally a "*ground* floor," being made of "rubble," with "dyvers places plastered by the bynches."

Apparently there was very little alteration in the standard rate of wages during the next ten years, for in 1591 we find the following item of expenditure noted:—

Item, paid unto ij Tilers for a	
day's work upon the schole-	
house	ijs.

But to return to our Head Masters. In 1585 we find that "Master" Bourne's name no longer appears in the records, its place being taken by that of John Gilbert, to whom, August 1st, 1585, "Letters Patent of the office of Archididascalus were granted."

Having held that office less than two years, John Gilbert, on January 1st, 1587, gives place to Griffin Hughes, and the post of Usher is given to James Atkins, the latter in 1589 being succeeded by Peter Wharton.

On the sixth day of August, 1589, the Dean and Chapter held a "Visitation" of the cathedral, when we are told "Griffin Hughes was admonished to be more diligent, and if he appeared to be so at Michaelmas then next he should receive of the Treasurer thirty shillings and four pence." Griffin

Hughes, we trust, received his thirty shillings and four pence in due course. At all events, he appears to have profited by the admonition, and to have satisfied the Dean and Chapter, for in 1591 we find him receiving the full stipend of £20 as Upper and Lower Master, Peter Wharton disappearing from his position as Usher.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SCHOOL IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

GRIFFIN HUGHES resigned at the end of 1592, and the position of Head Master was given to John Goodman, who also held the office of "Evangelista" (Gospeller) in the cathedral. Antony Chapman was in 1596 appointed Usher. John Goodman continued to hold the office of Upper Master until March, 1605, resigning it upon receiving the appointment of Minor Canon of the cathedral.

Edward Tooke ("Epistoller" in the cathedral) was then appointed Head Master, and at the same time Thomas Jefferis was given the position of Usher.

This Thomas Jefferis was what one might term a "good all-round man." He began his connection with the cathedral in 1602 as one of the lay clerks, or singing men, was appointed Usher in 1605, Minor Canon in 1610, and Precentor in 1622. He also became Vicar of St. Augustine-the-Less in 1610.

Edward Tooke, the Upper Master, was made a Minor Canon in 1610, whereupon he resigned the head-mastership, and was succeeded by Robert Marks.

Robert Marks was another of those fortunate schoolmasters who either by merit or favour, or somewhat of both, attained to a higher position in the cathedral establishment: thus we find him in 1611 Vicar of All Saints, and in 1619 installed as one of the Prebendaries of the cathedral.

On March 8th, 1615, the minutes of Chapter record that "Robert Marks surrendered to the Dean the office of Upper Master, that he might, when he pleased, admit another into the said office." The minute further records that "the Dean grants the office last mentioned to Charles Robson." Charles Robson was the Dean's son, and only held office as Head Master for two years, for in 1617 the Dean and Chapter having presented him to the Vicarage of Weare, he resigned the head-mastership. In that same year Edward Almonde, one of the Minor Canons, was appointed Usher, but only held the appointment for a short time.

In 1620 Edward Almonde became Rector of St. Mary-le-Port.

Upon the 11th day of April, 1618, the Dean and Chapter appointed as Head Master an interesting personage, who in later years figured largely not only in cathedral affairs but also in the stirring events which preceded and accompanied the great conflict between King Charles I and the Parliament.

The gentleman referred to was the Reverend Richard Towgood, sometimes called Toogood (in one place in the cathedral accounts he is, with perhaps unconscious humour, described as "Touchgood").

Having been Head Master only eighteen months, he was, on October 2nd, 1619, presented to the living of All Saints, upon which he retired from the head-mastership. Richard Towgood was a zealous Royalist, and early in 1646, when the power of Parliament had proved mightier than the king's, did "for his disaffection to the Parliament" suffer sequestration from the living of St. Nicholas, to which he had been preferred by the Dean and Chapter in 1626. At the restoration of King Charles II in 1660 he was reinstated in his benefice, and duly recompensed for his sufferings in the cause of the king by being made a Prebendary of Bristol Cathedral. In 1667 he succeeded Dr. Glemham as Dean, a position the one-time schoolmaster held until his death in 1683, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Dean Towgood is buried in the north choir aisle of the cathedral.

From this considerable but we trust pardonable digression we must go back to 1619, in which year one Henry James was appointed to succeed Richard Towgood as Head Master.

CHAPTER VII.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION.

IN the year 1634 Archbishop Laud made a "Visitation of Bristol Cathedral," the "Articles of Inquiry" including amongst others many searching questions with reference to the Grammar School and its masters.

In the records compiled by the "Historical Manuscripts Commission" is to be found an interesting document entitled, "An explanacon of certaine darke answeres exhibited by the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Bristoll to the Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divyne providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Visitacon there, the last of May, Anno Dni. 1634."

The following are amongst the "darke answeres" referred to:—

The Dean and Chapter say:

"Our places allotted by the foundacon are not full.

"There is great want of an Usher, the Master being an ordinary preacher, and Chaplyn to the Lord Bishop

"The schollars who of ould were wont alwaies to reparaire to the morning service in the Cathedrall Church half an hower after six, do wholly absent themselves therefrom, and are not culpable."

(A side note here says: "It were well y^t the boyes came to Church.")

"The yearly allowance of the schoole-master is by Statute only twenty marckes, and for an Usher, twenty nobles, both which stipends have beene conferred on the schoole-master undertaking the whole charge of the schoole, and receiveth the whole twenty poundes, and they conceive hee is diligent in his office."

"One of the Prebendaries, whose house is utterly decayed, hath the house auntiently the schoolemaster's; the schoolemaster hath the house of a petty Canon."

"The schoolehouse standing on this site is made at all times as a comon tennis court, and is in a manner fitted for that vse."

Henry James, the Schoolmaster, himself made answer as follows:—

"The yearly allowance of the schoolemaster is £13 : 6 : 8, and of the Usher, £6 : 13 : 4, but the whole twenty poundes hath been enjoyed by two or three schoolemasters his immediate predecessors, and likewise by himself for these fiteene yeares, by the consent of the Bishop, Deane, and Chapter."

"There are foure quiristers, and two

secondaries ; the catechising and instructing of these belongs to the Organist, but hee performeth it not by reason of his age. Two of them are sent to the grammar schoole, and the rest haue others to looke vnto them."

"And for the Organist, the Deane and Chapter answer, 'that hee is a verie ould man, who having done good service in the Church, is not now able to discharge the place, but that he is holpen by some others of the quier.' "

The Organist here referred to was Elway Bevin, who at the time of the Archbishop's Visitation had been Organist of Bristol Cathedral forty-five years. He was also one of the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. Three years later, 1637, he was expelled from both these offices on suspicion of being a Romanist. His two sons were Choristers in Bristol Cathedral, possibly the two who had the privilege of being "sent to the Grammar School."

It is somewhat curious to note how little regard seems to have been paid by the Capitular body of those days to the statutory right of the Choristers to a free classical education in the Cathedral Grammar School. Clearly it was not from the sordid motive of saving expense, for over and over again the cathedral accounts show not only the payment of the full salaries of the Head

Master, the Usher, and the Master of the Choristers, but also a payment of forty shillings per annum either to the Organist or to one of the singing men "for instructing the Choristers," thus confirming the Schoolmaster's statement at Archbishop Laud's Visitation, that whilst some were "sent to the Grammar schoole," the rest had "others to looke vnto them."

On December 7th, 1635, eighteen months after the above Visitation, Christopher Prior was "appointed to the office of Archidiascalus" in place of Henry James, who had transferred his services to Thorne's Grammar School. In 1637 Samuel Yarworth was "appointed Usher for the year of probation."

Christopher Prior was succeeded on June 27th, 1638, by John Norris, and in 1640 Richard Edwards succeeds Samuel Yarworth as Usher.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SCHOOL DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

AFTER five years' service as Head Master, John Norris, on August 7th, 1643, gave place to one Robert Parker. The appointment of Robert Parker was made in very troublous times, not only for the Church, but for the whole realm of England.

The momentous struggle for supremacy between King Charles the First and the Parliament was about to be referred to the stern arbitrament of arms. The City of Bristol had declared for the Parliament, and in preparation for its defence against the king's forces, under Prince Rupert, new fortifications were erected and old ones strengthened. From Brandon Hill Fort to Water Fort (opposite the foot of Jacob's Wells Road) a rough wall was erected, protected on its western side by a ditch, whilst to guard against any assault by water batteries were also erected in Canon's Marsh.

In an interesting document relating to an action brought in the Court of Exchequer in the year 1663 against the Dean and Chapter concerning a lease of land in "Canning's or Cannon's Marsh," it is stated that "during

the Civil War, the premises were laid waste, bulwarkes erected, and trenches dug, and that the *Sea* broke in upon it, all which the plaintiff (John Pester, a Bristol merchant) had remedied at his own charges."

We can well believe that very little attention was given to lessons in a school situate in the very midst of warlike scenes such as these. As to whether the Choristers were still fulfilling their daily "Ministry in the Choir," we are in some doubt, although in a document quoted from by the "Historical Manuscripts Commission" (Report XIII), it is recorded that "the Collegiate (Cathedral) men were still (1645) chaunting out the Common Prayer to the wonted height." We know also from our local civic records that during the Commonwealth the Mayor and Corporation continued to attend the "College" and hear sermons, which were paid for out of the city coffers, as were also quarterly accounts "for dusting the Corporation seats at the College, and for repairs there."

A MS. in the Reference Library, apparently a copy of a Corporation Minute, runs as follows:—

"17 Nov. 1657, That Mr. William Thomas be settled as Schoolmaster of the free school at Bristol, and he do from time to time diligently discharge the duty of Schoolmaster there, with £20 a year."

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOL AFTER THE RESTORATION.

It will not be uninteresting at this point to note that at the Restoration of 1660, when the Dean and Chapter were reinstated in their possessions, of all who held office at the outbreak of the Civil War only the following resumed their former positions—

Prebendaries : John Weeks and George Williamson.

Precentor : James Read (who was also Vicar of St. Augustine's).

Organist : Thomas Deane.

Lay Clerks : Henry Worgan and Henry Symons.

What happened to Robert Parker (who, as we have seen, was appointed Head Master in 1643), or how he fared during the unhappy troubles, we know not, but in the accounts for the first year after the Restoration his name does not appear, neither does that of Richard Edwards, appointed Usher in 1640 ; nor indeed that of Mr. William Thomas "settled as Schoolmaster" in 1657 ; in fact, for several years after the

Restoration no name is entered in the cathedral accounts of either Head Master or Usher, the office only of Schoolmaster being mentioned, with the stipend of the office, £20.

The most charitable explanation of this omission of the Schoolmaster's name is, I think, the following:—

The Reverend George Williamson, who, as we have seen, was one of the Prebendaries reinstated at the Restoration, had a son, also named George, who received the appointment of Clerk to the Chapter, and was also, on February 26th, 1661, "sworn Master of the Grammar school." He possibly possessed sufficient modesty to cause him to leave out his own name as occupying the two offices, and more especially if (as was very probably the case), like the official mentioned at Archbishop Laud's Visitation, "he performed not the duties."

On August 23rd, 1677, Guy Carleton, Bishop of Bristol, made a visitation of the cathedral, putting before the Dean and Chapter no less than twenty-eight "Articles of Inquiry." No. 10 of these Articles related to the Choristers, the Bishop inquiring "whether are the Choristers well nurtured and brought up in singing and in learning in the publique schoole, and whether they be catechised in the principalls of religion, and by whom?" Also "whether six

o'clocke morninge prayer be duly celebrated ? ”

There is no record as to the answers given to these “Articles of Inquiry,” though perhaps the following order may be considered to be attributable to No. 10 of the Bishop’s Articles—

“On May 30th, 1682, it was ordered that Mr. Wallis (a Minor Canon) and Haskins (a Singing man) be careful in teaching the Choristers in singing, and Mr. Heath (the Organist) to inspect the method of teaching them, and that Mr. Wallis doe give the Choristers moderate correction as they shall deserve it.”

George Williamson the younger, Chapter Clerk and Schoolmaster, died in 1682, and was succeeded in the latter office by Benjamin Wall, who, however, only held the position eight months. On June 22nd, 1683, the minutes of Chapter record that “James Taylor was appointed to the office of *Archididasculus sive Moderator publica schola*” at six pounds a year, and a residence in the precincts. Mr. Taylor became a Minor Canon in 1684 and Precentor in 1685, but continued in office as Schoolmaster until 1687.

On August 12th of that year the Dean and Chapter “did grant unto William Wotton the place of Upper Master, and named and appointed him thereto.” William Wotton,

who was also a Minor Canon, officiated as Head Master for three years only, leaving to become Head Master of the Bristol Grammar School. Thomas Paradice received the appointment in 1690, being also "given a Minor Canon's place." In 1693 Mr. Paradice was presented to the Vicarage of All Saints, a preferment which he held until his death in 1701.

The Chapter House of Bristol Cathedral appears to have sustained considerable damage during the Civil Wars, and for a very long period the meetings of the Chapter were held in the Dean's house, it being tersely recorded: "The Chapter room being out of repair, and not fitt at present to sitt in."

On May 8th, 1695, we are informed that "A Chapter was held in the Publick Schoole," and on July 5th of that same year that "the Dean, in his house admitted James Taylor to the office of Schoolmaster." This was most probably the same James Taylor who preceded William Wotton as Head Master in 1683. He seems to have been only temporarily in office, as four months later, viz. November 30th, 1695, one John Yates was appointed Head Master "on probation."

Mr. Yates' term of probation was of rather unusual duration, for it was not until December 2nd, 1697, a period of two years,

that "John Yates was fully admitted Head Master, and took the usual oaths."

In the year 1700 the Dean and Chapter, with an object which is not recorded, voted "the sum of One Pound to the schoolboys," the gift being repeated each year until 1711, when it ceased.

CHAPTER X.

THE SCHOOLHOUSES IN LOWER COLLEGE GREEN.

HAVING now arrived at the end of the seventeenth century, and at the termination of a century and a half of the School's existence as an integral part of the cathedral establishment, it will be well if we pause for a moment to consider the question of the building in which the work of the School was carried on.

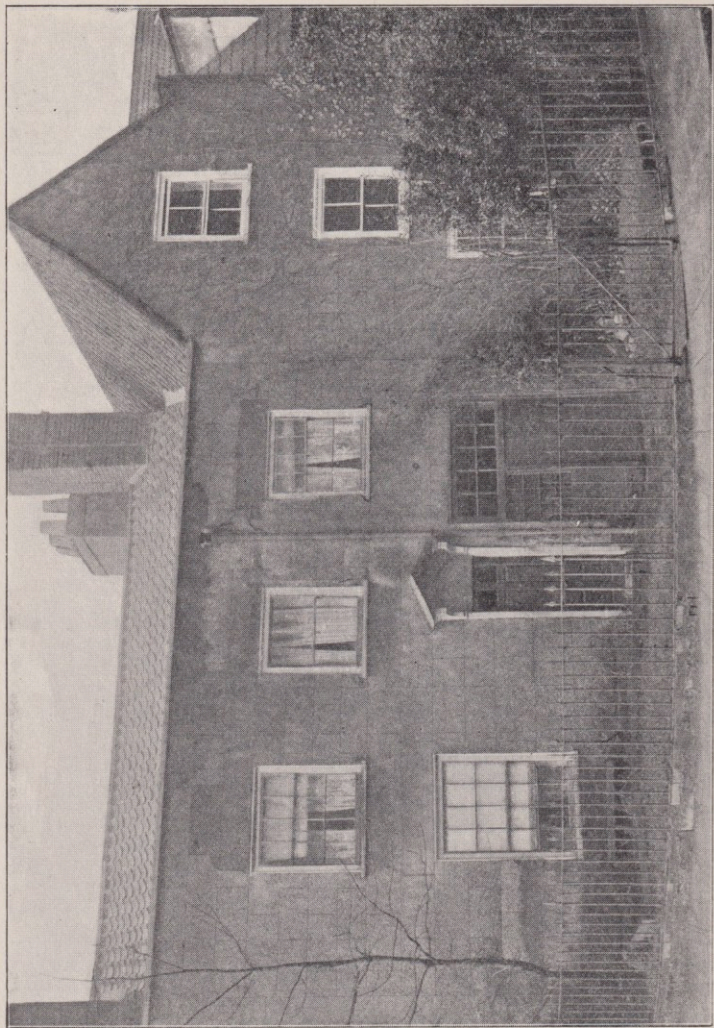
We have already noted with regret the absence of any definite record of the position of the original schoolhouse, or of the one upon which so much labour was bestowed in 1581, as described in Chapter V.; but from an account of an action-at-law between the Dean and Chapter and one Samuel Worrall, which was tried in the year 1773, and related to an alleged trespass upon the Chapter's property in Lower College Green, we glean much valuable information not only as to the site of the schoolhouse in the seventeenth century, but also of the one

by which it was superseded in the early years of the eighteenth century.

In the course of his address to the court, the counsel for Mr. Worrall, the defendant, most minutely describes the buildings immediately surrounding the Lower Green, including the lower Norman Gateway (at that time one of the entrances to the Bishop's Palace, but now to the school playground). See illustration.

That portion of his speech having reference to the schoolhouses runs as follows—

“On the South side of this Green is the way which leads into a handsome Close, called ‘Canon’s Marsh.’ . . . Adjoining this way are a range of little houses with other little buildings. . . . Adjoining to the above range of little houses is a Prebendal house, new built within twenty years ; then comes the Schoolmaster’s house, (which is an old building), and then the Schoolhouse (which was erected about Sixty years ago). On the West side of the Green stood an old building, on the site whereof, and on ground adjoining were erected by one Maddocks, about the year 1720, five tenements, with courts before them. Adjoining this old building stood, and adjoining the new-built houses still stands, an old house which was the Antient Schoolhouse. It is now occupied by one Wareham, a Chorister (one of the Lay



THE ANTIENT SCHOOLHOUSE, LOWER COLLEGE GREEN.

Clerks); next to this is another antient house, occupied by Philip Singleton (another of the Lay Clerks): this house has and always had a court before it, and ranges farther into the Green than the new houses."

This very clear and detailed description of the buildings then surrounding Lower College Green enables us to fix with a considerable degree of certainty the position of, at all events, two of the schoolhouses which preceded the present buildings in the cloisters. From a Chapter Minute dated April 3rd, 1718, we learn that "Thomas Maddocks, Carpenter, is granted a lease of the old schoolhouse and the Organist's house in the Lower Green with their appurtenances for 40 years, under the yearly rent of £10, in consideration that Maddocks is to build a new schoolhouse."

Later on there are entries (dated 1719) of gifts to "the men engaged upon the new schoolhouse." These dates, therefore, agree with the statement by Mr. Worrall's counsel that the schoolhouse was "erected about 60 years before 1773."

The houses on the western side of the Lower Green, then described as "The Antient Schoolhouse" and "another antient house," still stand (see illustration), so also do all the five tenements erected by Maddocks about the year 1720, but the whole of the

buildings on the southern side of the Green, including the 1719 schoolhouse, were demolished in 1896, when Anchor Road was laid out by the City Council, and unfortunately no photograph or drawing of the schoolhouse seems to have been taken.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SCHOOL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

JOHN YATES, to whose long period of probation (1695 to 1697) we have already called attention, evidently satisfied the requirements of the Dean and Chapter, for he continued to exercise the office of Head Master until 1709, in which year the Reverend George Bryan was elected. Mr. Bryan held the position for the long period of thirty-four years. Under date January 24th, 1743, the following is minuted :—

“ Mr. George Bryan resigned the office of Schoolmaster to the Free School belonging to this Church ; the same day Mr. Morrice Smith was admitted Schoolmaster to the Free School of the Cathedral Church of Bristol.”

Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation was worded as follows :—

“ I do willingly and of my own accord surrender and resign y^e said school into y^e hands of y^e Reverend Dr. Chamberlain y^e present Dean of this Cathedral Church to be disposed of as he thinks fit. Witness my hand this 24th day of January, 1743.—
GEORGE BRYAN.”

Three and a half years only did Morrice,

or Maurice, Smith remain in office, giving place July 30th, 1746, to John Parker, who officiated as Head Master for nearly thirty years.

According to a quaintly-worded minute of December 3rd, 1763, "The Dean and Chapter agreed to augment the salaries of the boys; the two senior boys to £8 per year, the two seconds to £6 per year, and the other two to £4 pounds per year, provided their parents do provide another surplice each for them, so that they may attend clean at the College Service constantly."

Later on the Dean and Chapter ordered, that "Whereas the Choristers' stipends have been lately increased £12 a year, the said £12 shall not for the future be received by the Choristers at their Quarterly payments, but shall be laid up as a fund to be employed in Apprenticing such boys as shall continue in the Choir as long as the Precentor and Organist shall think them useful."

On March 1st, 1776, the Reverend Daniel Simpson Haynes was appointed Schoolmaster, *vice* John Parker, it being agreed also to "lay out £50 in necessary repairs to his house in the Lower Green."

Daniel Simpson Haynes, who it is curious to observe was the only Schoolmaster during the period of two hundred and twenty years (1542 to 1862) to possess more than one Christian name, was also a Minor

Canon, but upon being presented to the Vicarage of Halberton, one of the livings in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, he relinquished both Minor Canonry and School-mastership.

Boys seem to have been boys at all times, and we are not very much surprised to find under date 24th July, 1780, that, "Complaints having been made of the misbehaviour of the Choristers during Divine Service, it is ordered that a book entitled *Merrick's Translation of the Psalms* be kept in the vestry, and that any Chorister so misbehaving shall be confined to the vestry from the time of Morning Prayer to the Evening Prayer of the same day. And that he have a portion of one of the said Psalms given him to be learned by heart, not less than 20 lines, and not more than 30 at one time. And if he shall neglect or refuse to learn them during his first confinement, that his confinement shall be repeated in the same manner day after day till he can repeat his task perfectly. And if he shall wilfully spoil or deface the book, the Chapter Clerk shall provide another, and pay for it out of the Sallary of the Chorister so offending."

On July 30th, 1789, the Reverend Edward Bowles, who was also a Minor Canon, and subsequently Precentor, was admitted to the office of Schoolmaster.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SCHOOL IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

DURING Mr. Bowles' term of office it is noted under date January 8th, 1802, that "the following Resolutions were entered into respecting the College School of this Church :—

" ' It is expected by the Dean and Chapter that the Choristers should be well instructed by their schoolmaster himself in the principles of the Christian religion, and that they be trained in such devout behaviour in Divine Service, and such respectful conduct towards their superiors, and all men in general as must be the effect of a sound knowledge of their Christian duties, That they be instructed also in reading, writing and arithmetic, and if any one should be found competent, and desirous to acquire the knowledge of the Latin language, he shall be taught that also if directed by the Dean and Chapter.'

" ' That the boys assemble at the School at the hour prescribed by the Master ; that they go from thence to their duty in the Choir in an orderly manner, and after Service return to the School to receive the

Master's commands before they return to their respective habitations.'

"The Reverend Mr. Bowles attended at this Chapter and engaged to comply with the foregoing instructions."

The Reverend Precentor Bowles resigned all his cathedral and school appointments at the end of 1804, upon his preferment to the Vicarage of Bradford-on-Avon (at that time one of the Chapter livings), and the Reverend Joseph Walcam, who was also a Minor Canon, was elected Schoolmaster in his room.

Mr. Bowles had during his occupancy of the post of Schoolmaster let the house allotted to him in the Lower Green, and we find on January 15th, 1805, the Dean and Chapter endeavouring to put a stop to this practice by ordering "that the tenant of the School house in the Lower Green be given notice to quit on this day month," and on June 24th following, "that the School house belonging to the Schoolmaster of this Church be not let to any person whatever without the permission of the Dean and Chapter being first had in writing for that purpose."

It is little to be wondered at that the Reverend Head Master had deemed it advisable to reside elsewhere than in a house which was thus reported upon by Mr. T. Pope, the Chapter's architect:—

"The basement, or kitchen floor very

much out of repair, and overflowed with water every time it rains. The floor also particularly affected by the drainage which runs under the same, and forces its water through the joints of the brick floor. The transome windows in front of the house admitting so much air, and so little light, recommends sash windows instead. The ground in College Square in front of the house being considerably above the threshold of the front door causes a large quantity of water to flow into the house every time it rains. Recommends a brick wall breast-high eleven feet from the front, the ground to be lowered a little below the threshold. The plastering of walls, windows, skirting and fireplace of schoolroom out of repair. The boundary wall at back of house which supports a flight of steps leading from the schoolroom is in a ruinous condition, and part has fallen down."

It is not quite clear whether Minor Canon Walcam took up his abode in this insanitary dwelling; at all events he only survived until March, 1806, having been Head Master barely fifteen months. (Mr. Walcam was Ordinary of Newgate Prison in Bristol, a post but little calculated to ensure length of days to its occupant.)

The architect's recommendations having been carried out, and the house put in something like a habitable condition, Mr. Edward

Parsons, who was appointed to succeed Minor Canon Walcam, deceased, was no doubt able, with some degree of comfort, and without very grave danger to his health, to comply with the regulation made by the Dean and Chapter, April 26th, 1806: "That in future the Schoolmaster be required to reside in the house specially allotted and annexed to the School."

Mr. Edward Parsons held office from June, 1806, until September, 1811, when Mr. Edmund Sheriff, described in *Matthews' Bristol Directory* for that year as a "writing master," was appointed. In Mr. Sheriff's time the number of scholars was about fifty.

Upon the death of Mr. Sheriff, September, 1816, the office was conferred upon Daniel Bisp, who had previously served as Assistant Master in the Cathedral School.

CHAPTER XIII.

DR. BEEKE'S NOTES ON THE SCHOOL.

DR. HENRY BEEKE, who was Dean of Bristol from 1814 to 1837, left interesting and informing notes upon various matters connected with the cathedral establishment. Writing in 1817 in answer to some inquiries by a lady as to the School and the Choristers, the Dean remarks, after a reference to the foundation of the cathedral establishment by King Henry VIII in 1542 :—

“ A Grammar School was founded, with moderate stipends to a Master and Usher, but it is not directed that the Choristers shall be instructed by them, and I have no reason to think that Classical instruction to them has at any time been given, but only in such cases as have been judged expedient by the Dean and Chapter.

“ The schoolhouse is antient, low, small, and in a very low situation, but in good repair. The schoolroom which adjoins it has probably been built within the last century (see page 49). It is airy, with a cellar underneath, and will hold about seventy boys, but there is no enclosed

playground excepting a court of small dimensions.

"It is probable there never was in this place any considerable Grammar School, but it is become very difficult to trace any circumstance relating to the cathedral until after the Restoration.

"A master was appointed for the School, but I do not find that it ever flourished except about fifty years ago" (*circa* 1767), "when for some time it had a considerable reputation as a Preparatory Day School. The house is too small ever to have admitted more than five or six boarders, there being only three bedrooms of any kind.

"After the above period the School was certainly for some time neglected by a subsequent master, who was also a Minor Canon of the cathedral. Upon his removal to a Chapter living in Devonshire, other masters were successively appointed, but without any material improvement in the School. Upon the resignation of the last of these, it was, I apprehend, judged better to provide an efficient English School for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, than an obscure Classical School, in a situation which could allow no hope that it could flourish to any extent, and in the vicinity of the City School" (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital), "which is now very deservedly in high reputation. A master was accordingly

appointed of known ability in the extent of the plan of education adopted, and in a few years the number of scholars had increased to about fifty, including the Choristers. Upon his death about a year ago, his assistant, Mr. Bisp, was appointed, who has between seventy and eighty scholars ; seven or eight of this number are instructed in the Latin language. One of them is a Chorister, and another will be allowed the same advantage if his friends desire it ; but we by no means wish to recommend it for them indiscriminately, thinking it would be far from useful to the majority of them in their future situations in life.

“ Till lately the religious instruction has not extended beyond the Bible, and learning the Church Catechism, but one of the Minor Canons, who directs two excellent English Schools on the Madress ” (Madras) “ plan in his own parish, has obliged me by undertaking to introduce the same system into our Cathedral School, as respects the exposition of the Church Catechism and the rules of English Grammar. With this view the senior Chorister has attended, and is now attending the Diocesan School, and I hope we shall soon be able to introduce this important improvement.”

In a further communication Dean Beeke gives his fair correspondent the following additional information :—

“ The hours of Divine service commence at 11.0 in the morning, and 3.0 in the afternoon, and if to this is added the time necessary for their musical instruction, it must be very difficult to unite the Choristers in the same classes with the other pupils of a Grammar School; but so far as can be accomplished a Classical education will not be denied to any of them whose parents desire it, and it is very much the wish of the Dean and Chapter that their parents should be in respectable stations of life, as well as persons of good character. We cannot, however, expect that many will offer their children who desire a learned education for them, when we know that of near 5,000 resident Freemen of Bristol who have a right to send their children to an excellent Grammar School within 300 yards of the cathedral, hardly any avail themselves of the privilege. We therefore are still persuaded that a change of the present arrangements would be far more injurious than advantageous to the Choristers, who can now have a very good commercial education, which in this city is more valued than any other by that class of society from which alone there would be under any circumstances a chance of obtaining them for the service of the cathedral.”

The “ Madras ” system of education referred to by Dean Beeke was introduced

into England in 1798. It was so called from having been first used at Madras by Dr. Andrew Bell. Alluding to this system (practically one of mutual instruction, its fundamental principle being that every scholar must in his turn become a teacher), the Poet William Wordsworth, writing to his friend Tom Poole, who had established a school on this system at Nether Stowey, thus observes: "Next to the art of Printing, it is the noblest invention for the improvement of the human species."

The school in which the senior Chorister was receiving instruction in the "Madras" system was known as the "Bristol Diocesan School for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." Founded in 1812 by the "Bristol Diocesan Society," it was at the time referred to by Dean Beeke carried on at Water Lane, Temple, where between three hundred and four hundred boys were instructed in the "Madras" system of education under the direction of the Reverend Richard Carrow. There was also a department for girls at Tailor's Court, Broad Street. A few years later (1820) both departments were transferred to central premises in Nelson Street, which premises were (subsequent to the dissolution of the Diocesan Educational Board in 1856) taken over by the "Trade and Mining School," a valuable institution which in

later years developed into the "Merchant Venturers' Technical School."

Dr. Beeke's description (as given on the previous pages) of the condition of the Cathedral School in the early years of the nineteenth century is in a measure corroborated by the following, extracted from a little work published anonymously in 1824, and entitled, *Account of Cathedral and Collegiate Schools.*"

Referring to the Bristol Cathedral School, the writer says :—

"The original schoolhouse connected with Bristol Cathedral is a small, ancient, and incommodious building, but has been improved lately by the addition of a large and airy schoolroom.

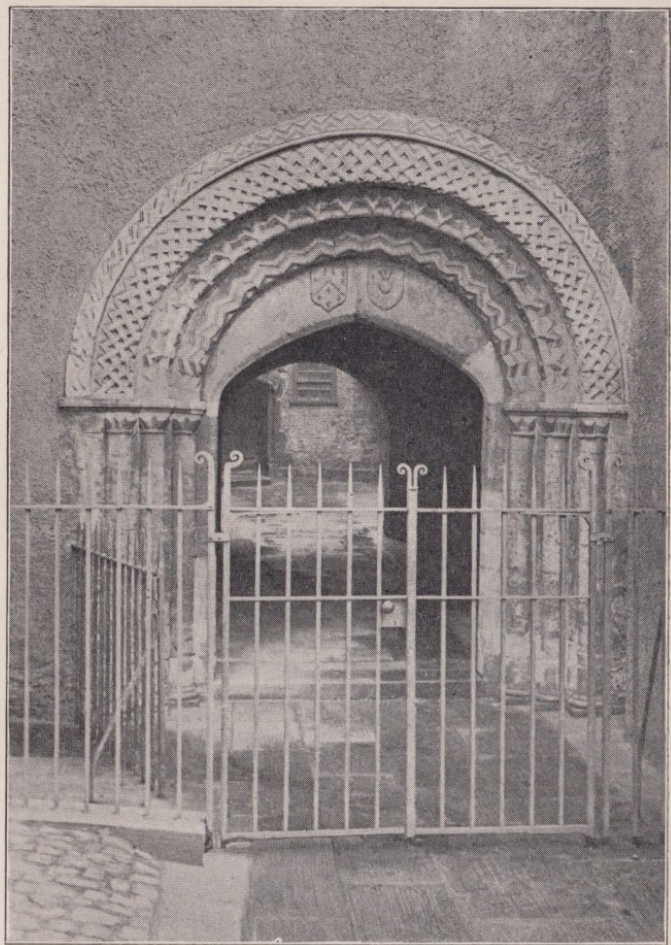
"The foundation has not hitherto attained much celebrity, or produced scholars of distinguished eminence.

"It was for a time so much neglected that the Dean and Chapter some years since conceived themselves justified in doing away with the 'Royal Grammar School,' and substituting one of more general utility for the inferior classes of society.

"By the judicious arrangements of the present Dean (Dr. Beeke), and with due regard to the founder's design, a course of greater liberality has been adopted, and the School has now resumed a more respectable character."

Mr. Daniel Bisp, having resigned the Head-mastership in November, 1820, by which time the number of scholars had increased to between seventy and eighty, the Dean and Chapter resolved to offer the appointment to the Reverend James Cockaine, who was then Usher at the Bristol Grammar School. That gentleman, however, seems to have declined the offer, for on June 27th, 1821, the Reverend Richard Porter was "appointed Head Master, vice Bisp." Mr. Porter, who was also Curate of St. Nicholas, held the position for just over two years, being, on November 30th, 1823, followed by John Taylor, whose "untimely death," as it is described in the minutes, but without further details, occurred on October 23rd, 1824, less than a year after his appointment. On December 2nd, 1824, the Reverend William Milner was elected Schoolmaster; and on the same day it was ordered, "That as considerable sums have been lately expended in improving and repairing the schoolhouse and premises, that the same for the future be wholly repaired, as well the roofs as all other parts, and kept in repair by the Schoolmaster for the time being."

Mr. Milner was made a Minor Canon in 1825, but retained the School-mastership until 1833, so that he was in office during the terrible riots of 1831, when the Bishop's Palace (the ruins of which adjoin the present



NORMAN GATEWAY, LOWER COLLEGE GREEN.

Formerly the entrance to the Abbot's Lodging, then to the Bishop's Palace, and now to the school playground.

school playground) was sacked and burnt, the Chapter House much injured, and the greater part of the contents of the Cathedral Library stolen or destroyed. The schoolhouse fortunately escaped injury, or the reverend schoolmaster might have found it difficult to carry out the obligation to keep it in repair.

Mr. Milner, although retiring from the Head-mastership, retained his Minor Canonry. On June 24th, 1833, he was succeeded in the former office by Mr. Henry Rogers, of University College, Oxford, who held office for a term of nine years.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATE-CONTROLLED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

THIS was a very interesting and important epoch in the history not only of the Cathedral School, but of education generally throughout the kingdom.

It was about this period that Parliament at length became deeply and fully impressed with the paramount necessity of doing something to encourage and supplement the efforts which for a number of years had been put forth by the Voluntary School Associations, as well as by private individuals, with a view of rescuing the youth of the country from its deplorable condition of depravity, a condition admittedly much aggravated, if not indeed entirely caused, by an almost absolute ignorance of even the most elementary rudiments of education.

The establishment of the "Committee of Council on Education," to which was entrusted the allocation and distribution of grants from the National Exchequer in aid of the expenditure incurred by the above-named societies or individuals, afforded most convincing proof that the Legislature

had at last awakened to a sense of duty, and of its determination that the education of the youth of the nation, being a national duty, should no longer be left to unaided private or semi-private enterprise or benevolence.

Thus encouraged, Elementary or Primary Schools very rapidly increased in number, and their respective managers were soon face to face with the fact that there were far too few efficiently trained teachers available for the proper staffing of the same.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL AS A TRAINING COLLEGE.

IN Chapter XIII. we have already referred to the "Bristol Diocesan School Society" and its work. In 1838 the Archbishop of Canterbury put forward a proposal that the endowed schools throughout the land should be utilised as training schools for teachers under the joint management of their existing Governors and Diocesan or Local Boards.

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol having given this proposal their serious consideration, resolved, November 30th, 1838, as follows :—

"That the Dean and Chapter are desirous of making their Cathedral School available for the purposes recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that they are willing to join with a Diocesan or Local Board for carrying the same into effect."

Negotiations were set on foot, and nine months later, 7th August, 1839, the Dean and Chapter resolved, "That the Committee of the Diocesan Board of Education be informed that upon sufficient funds being raised for the building of Schools, they will do

all in their power to provide a site, and will also undertake to supply one master when the schools are established."

These laudable proposals for co-ordination of effort apparently encountered serious obstacles, and on January 29th, 1840, we find the Dean and Chapter expressing their regret "that the proposals with reference to the establishment of a Diocesan Middle School have met with insurmountable difficulties."

At a later meeting the "Chapter resolved to inform the Right Reverend Chairman of the Diocesan Board that the resolution of August 7th, 1839, has not been rescinded, and that the Dean and Chapter are ready to act upon it, it being always understood that by the Master mentioned in that resolution they always intended the Collegiate Schoolmaster."

The apparently "insurmountable difficulties" seem nevertheless to have been bravely encountered, and with some considerable degree of success, for on November 29th, 1841, "the Dean and Chapter approved of the house belonging to the Reverend Lord William Henry Somerset being let to the Diocesan Board of Education for a school, and they are ready to give every facility in their power towards appropriating it permanently for that purpose. Also that the piece of ground behind such house, formerly

part of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace, and purchased by the Dean and Chapter, be let to the Diocesan Board for the purposes of the said school at an annual rent of five shillings, until the same can be permanently attached to the school. That the present school (*i.e.* the 1719 building at the bottom of the Lower Green) be placed at the disposal of the Diocesan Board until the house above agreed upon to be appropriated to their use be ready for the purpose."

The Reverend Lord William Henry Somerset was one of the Canons of the Cathedral, and his house in the cloisters the one now occupied by the Head Master. The piece of ground behind the house, and formerly part of the Bishop's garden, now forms part of the school playground. Dean Beeke, in one of his notes, referring to the abbey buildings says, "The abbatial Fraytreys (so called by William Worcester) or Common Hall was in that part of the antient buildings which now belongs to the Prebend of Lord W. H. Somerset, and I conjecture that the entrance to it was through the Decorated doorway on the West of the present remains of the antient hall." (The doorway referred to is now the entrance to the schoolhouse.) See illustration.

At the end of 1841 Mr. Henry Rogers retired from the Head-mastership, and Mr.

Thomas Francis Layng was appointed to the charge of the school under the new scheme, according to which it was designed (to quote from one of the Diocesan Society's Reports) "to be a Normal School for training Schoolmasters for the Diocese, and at the same time offering a good education to the children of the middle classes in Bristol and the surrounding country."

The governing body comprised representatives of the Chapter and of the Diocesan Board, under the Presidency of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The school curriculum was fixed as follows :
The outlines of Ecclesiastical History ;
English Reading ; English Grammar ;
Writing and Arithmetic ; History and
Geography ; Elements of Geometry, Algebra,
and Mechanics ; Linear Drawing and
Mapping ; Book-keeping ; Theory and
Practice of Teaching.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE CLOISTERS.

VERY extensive alterations and additions were made to Lord William Henry Somerset's house and the premises adjacent, a sum of over £1,000 being expended, and in November, 1842, the new schoolhouse being ready for use, the Dean and Chapter ordered "that the house and garden lately used for the Cathedral School be let." And so the old 1719-schoolhouse, having been in use as such for nearly a century and a quarter, was finally abandoned.

Mr. Layng having retired from the Head-mastership after only one year's occupancy of the same, the Governing Body met on March 15th, 1843, the following being present: The Dean of Bristol (Dr. Lamb); Canon Samuel Lee and Canon John Surtees (representing the Chapter); and Dr. W. B. Allen and John Scandrett Harford, Esq. (representing the Diocesan Board); when it was resolved that "the Reverend Robert Hancock be appointed Probationary Master of the Diocesan Cathedral School." A year later, having been favourably reported upon

by the managers, Mr. Hancock was fully appointed by the Dean and Chapter "Master of the Training and Middle School."

In the second report of the Bristol Diocesan Board of Education, presented at a meeting held in April, 1844, the subscribers and general public were informed that "the schoolhouse is situated in the Cathedral Cloisters. Classrooms occupy the ground floor, and are sufficient for about eighty boys. An eligible site is reserved at the west end of the building for the erection of an additional schoolroom. The number at present, including Choristers and training pupils, is fifty-three."

The fees charged were: For board and education, 20 guineas per annum; day scholars under ten, 4 guineas per annum; day scholars above ten, 6 guineas per annum.

This bold attempt to graft an up-to-date Training School upon the ancient Cathedral Grammar School proved anything but a success, and came to a disastrous conclusion in 1853, when the Diocesan Board was dissolved, and the Cathedral School reverted to its former status. The Dean and Chapter took over the school premises, cleared off the arrears of salary due to Mr. Hancock, and continued him in office as "Master of the Cathedral School."

Two years later they presented Mr. Hancock to the living of Bathford, and upon

December 4th, 1855, appointed the Reverend James Mackintosh in his room.

In less than seven years Mr. Mackintosh resigned, and was, on July 17th, 1862, granted the substantial retiring allowance of £80 per annum, which pension he received until his death, which occurred in 1884.

The Reverend Frederick Charles Skey, who was a Minor Canon and afterwards Precentor of the Cathedral, was appointed Head Master June 24th, 1862. In 1865 the Dean and Chapter drew up the following regulations, which are interesting as showing what was expected, not only from the masters, but also from the scholars, half a century or so ago :—

“ An Under Master to be appointed, who is to consider himself in all respects under the Head Master, who will take special charge of the religious instruction. He will have to instruct the boys in the grammar of music, as well as in all which falls under the description of a good English Education, such as is given in the best National Schools, and in the elements of the Latin language if required. The boys are not to be permitted to use the playground before or after school hours, but during such time as the boys are in the playground between Morning and Afternoon School the Under Master is not to leave them, but to encourage them in healthy games, and keep them out of mischief.

"The school hours will be 9 to 10.45, 2 to 2.45, and 4 to 5 (the hours of Divine service were then 11.0 a.m. and 3.0 p.m.), with a half holiday on Saturdays only, and the boys are to take home lessons to be prepared in the evening in their own houses.

"After the hours specified the Under Master will have the remainder of his time at his own disposal."

One can only hope that the Under Master made good use of the "remainder of his time."

CHAPTER XVII.

CANON NORRIS'S PROPOSALS FOR A THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Reverend John Pilkington Norris, who in 1865 became a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral and was subsequently Archdeacon of Bristol, was a very ardent educationist. Undismayed by the lamentable failure of the "Diocesan Training and Middle School" experiment, he strongly urged upon his colleagues in the Chapter the desirability of adding to the existing school a department which should have somewhat of a collegiate character, and serve also as a seminary for theological students.

So earnest was he in his advocacy of this his scheme, that he offered to exchange his prebendal house (to which he had made substantial additions and alterations with this end in view) for the present schoolhouse and master's residence in the cloisters (the house, then the property of Canon Norris, is the large house which faces Anchor Road, and adjoins the school playground). (*See Frontispiece.*)

In 1866 plans and estimates were prepared, and the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners obtained for the alterations necessary to convert at a cost of £500 the school premises once more into a prebendal house, but Canon Norris's proposals were, after prolonged negotiations, finally declined by the other members of the Chapter. Considerable alterations were, however, made to the school accommodation in the cloisters, provision being also made for dormitories for prospective boarders.

The Reverend Precentor Skey retired from the Head-mastership in 1866, and Mr. Edward Thomas Stevens was appointed to succeed him.

On November 30th, 1867, a most distressing accident happened at the schoolhouse, resulting in the death, three days later, of Francis Scott Gray, a Chorister, son of one of the Lay Vicars of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. According to the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, which was held on December 4th, the lad, who was aged eleven years and nine months, attempted to slide down the balusters of the staircase, though he had been previously warned not to do so. Missing his hold, he fell into the hall below, a depth of twenty to thirty feet, fracturing his skull, and sustaining other serious injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On the same day his funeral took place in the churchyard attached to the cathedral. The Lay Clerks and Choristers attended and sang the service, and also a chorale at the graveside. There is a memorial cross over his grave, which is near the Berkeley Chapel.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"SCHOOLS ENQUIRY COMMISSION."

ABOUT this period the public demand for a truly national system of education became more and more insistent. Under the provisions of the "Education Act, 1870," School Boards were set up and empowered to make (at the public expense) provision for elementary education wherever the efforts of voluntary organisations or benevolent citizens had proved inadequate for the purpose.

A "Schools Enquiry Commission" was also appointed to inquire into and report upon the various Endowed Schools, their resources and work, it being agreed upon all hands that these large and valuable educational endowments could and should be more fully, widely, and usefully administered.

The report of the Assistant Commissioner who held the inquiry into the Endowed Schools of Bristol and the neighbourhood contained much interesting and valuable information, but although he reported early

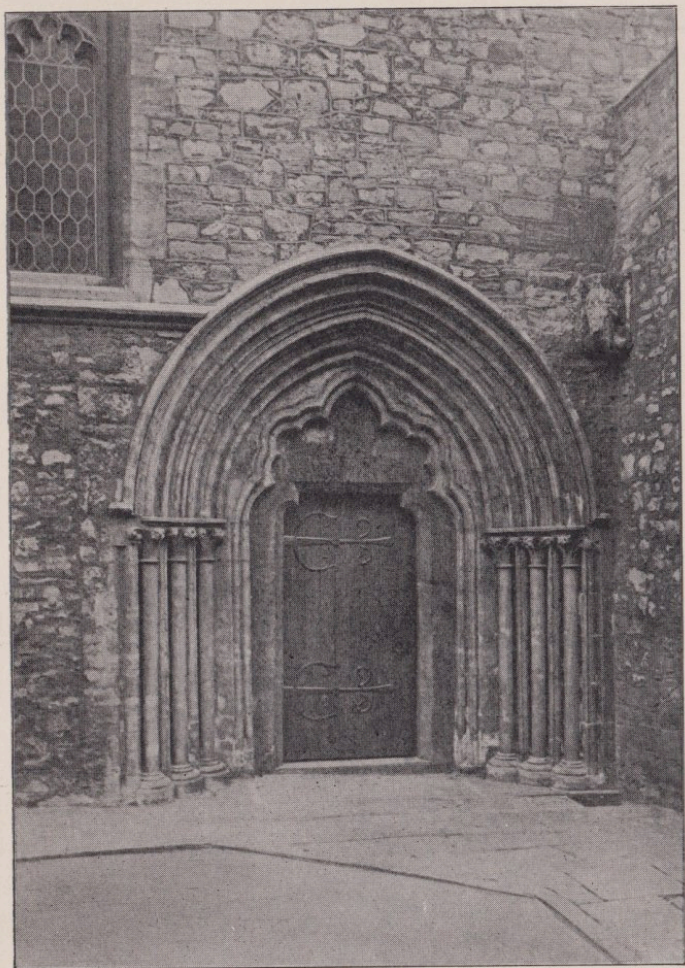
in 1869, it was not until 1874 that the "Endowed Schools Commissioners," acting upon the recommendations of the "Schools Enquiry Commission," and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the "Endowed Schools Acts" of 1869, 1873 and 1874, submitted a draft scheme for the future management of the Cathedral Grammar School under the designation of the "Bristol Cathedral College."

Some of the provisions of the various "Endowed Schools Acts" were permissive in their operation, requiring the assent of the Dean and Chapter to their application.

The scheme, however, after various alterations and amendments, was approved by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Endowed Schools Commissioners, the Committee of Council on Education, and finally on February 4th, 1875, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Before proceeding to detail the provisions of the scheme of 1875, we must note that Mr. Edward Thomas Stevens retired from the Head-mastership at the end of 1870, and was on January 30th, 1871, succeeded by William Browning Morgan.

A minute of Chapter dated September 30th, 1874, notes, "That Mr. Morgan having submitted a time table by which it appeared



ENTRANCE TO THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

This beautiful Early English doorway was originally the entrance to the Fraytrey of the abbey.

that the Choristers were being taught Greek, ordered that Mr. Morgan be informed that the Chapter did not contemplate the instruction of their Choristers in Greek when Mr. Morgan was appointed, and request that it be discontinued."

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SCHEME OF 1875.

THE Preamble of this scheme declared the object of the Trust to be :—

“ To maintain the efficiency of the Cathedral School founded by Henry VIII in Bristol, and in connection therewith to train teachers for supplying education higher than elementary education, in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.”

The endowment of the Trust was to be deemed as follows :—

(a) “ The house hitherto occupied by the Master of the School, or another house belonging to the Cathedral Church of Bristol of the same value in lieu thereof.

(b) “ The yearly sum of £120 out of the revenues of the said Cathedral Church.

(c) “ The sum of £12,000 to be appropriated by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as an increased provision for the said School, the same to be invested in Government Stock, the income thereof to be paid to the Governing Body.”

We may here remark that the cathedral

estates had at this time been transferred to the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners," and that the "Endowed Schools Commissioners" based their appeal to that body for the above substantial grant upon the fact that the scheme was entirely in harmony with the original purpose of the foundation as expressed in the Statutes of King Henry VIII, namely, "That the youth of our kingdom shall be instructed in good literature," it being also required that the Upper Grammar Master should be skilful in Latin and Greek, giving him a place at the upper table with the Precentor and Minor Canons, and emoluments somewhat exceeding those of the Minor Canons.

(d) "The Institution was to be for the future known as the 'Bristol Cathedral College,' divided into a senior department to be called the 'Training College,' and a junior department to be called the 'College School.'

(e) "The Governing Body to consist of eleven persons, two *ex-officio* Governors, viz. the Bishop of the Diocese and the Dean of Bristol (the latter to be Chairman, if present), and nine nominated Governors, appointed as follows: Five by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, one by the Lord President of the Privy Council, one by the Governing Body of the Bristol Grammar School, one by the Governing Body of Colston's Hospital in

Bristol, and one by the Head Masters for the time being of the Grammar School, Colston's Hospital and Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.

(f) "The Governors were to appoint a Principal of the College, who was to reside in the house assigned to him by the Governors, and have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all Lecturers and Assistant Teachers of the Training College, at his discretion, forthwith notifying every appointment to the Governors. (The Principal's powers of dismissal were, however to be subject to an appeal to the Governors.)

(g) "All admissions to the 'Training College' were to be after an examination, 'such as to test the soundness and thoroughness of the candidate's knowledge of English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography and English History,' the candidate being also required to pass in at least two of the following subjects: Divinity, English Literature, Latin, one Modern Language, Mathematics, one branch of Natural Science.

(h) "The course of study prescribed in the 'Training College' comprised: Lessons on the art of teaching, model lessons given to classes of scholars in the presence of students, lessons from time to time given by students to classes of scholars in the presence of the Principal or an Assistant Teacher, and under his tuition."

In order to carry out this course of instruction, authority was given to use the "College School" as a "Practising School for that purpose."

(i) "The minimum age for college students was fixed at 17 years, and both senior and junior scholars (saving only the Choristers in the performance of their duty as such in Divine service) were entitled to claim the protection of the 'Conscience Clause' of the Education Act, 1870.

(j) "The 'College School' was continued under the management of the Dean and Chapter as heretofore. The College Schoolmaster to be appointed by the Principal of the College, but to hold office at the pleasure of the Dean and Chapter.

(k) "Choristers to the number of eighteen 'to receive, free of charge, such education as is usually given in Secondary Schools where the scholars do not stay beyond 15 years of age,' and other boys of like age might be educated with them as heretofore, paying such fees as the Dean and Chapter might determine. No boy to remain in the 'College School' after he has completed 15 years of age without the express consent of the Dean and Chapter."

The first Governing Body of the "Cathedral College" appointed in accordance with the provisions of the scheme comprised the following:—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott).

The Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol (Dr. Gilbert Elliot).

NOMINATED.

Canon Edward Girdlestone, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon John Pilkington Norris, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon James Randall, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon Nugent Wade, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

The Earl of Ducie, Lord-Lieutenant of Bristol, nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Philip William Skinner Miles, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Lord President of the Privy Council.

William Terrell, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Governors of the Bristol Grammar School.

William Wilberforce Jose, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Governors of Colston's Hospital in Bristol.

Reverend Thomas Williams Openshaw, M.A., nominated by the Head Masters of the Grammar School, Colston's Hospital and Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.

At a meeting of the Governors held April

7th, 1875, the Reverend Josiah George Alford, one of the Minor Canons, was appointed Clerk to the Governors and Secretary to the School, an office which he held for nearly eighteen years. (In 1912, having been for fifteen years an Honorary Canon, and being now raised to the dignity of a Residentiary Canonry, Canon Alford became one of the Governors of the School.)

One of the "General Provisions" of the scheme of 1875 declared that "until the College School was established under the scheme the existing School might be carried on as heretofore, and that the present Master, if not appointed Master of the 'College School,' should be entitled to his salary up to the end of six months from the date of the scheme."

Mr. William Browning Morgan, the then Master, was not so appointed, upon which he appealed to the Dean and Chapter, an appeal which failed in its object, as on July 14th, 1875, it was ordered "that Mr. Morgan be informed that the Dean and Chapter concur in the notice given him by the Governing Body of the Cathedral College of their intention of appointing a College Schoolmaster on 29th September next, and that it is not their intention to give Mr. Morgan the appointment."

In October it was ordered "that, pending the re-organisation of the School, the Dean

and Chapter request the Governors of the Training College to take for the purposes of the School the house belonging to Canon Reeve." (On the western side of the cloisters, and known as "Minster House," now demolished.)

On September 30th, 1875, the Reverend Alfred Michael Rosser, previously Vice-Principal of Exeter Training College, was appointed Principal of the Bristol Cathedral College, and Mr. Charles Powell College Master.

Mr. Powell immediately applied for three months' leave of absence, which was granted. Save only that he drew three months' salary, Mr. Powell never performed any duty as College Master, for on January 11th, 1876, it is noted that "the Reverend Alfred Rosser, Principal of the Bristol Cathedral College, having reported that the Rev. C. Powell wishes to be relieved of his engagement as Master of the Cathedral College School, and having appointed the Reverend Henry William Pate, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, ordered that the appointment be recorded." Mr. Pate was also appointed "Master of Method" to the students of the College.

The College was opened January 17th, 1876, at which time no less than twelve exhibitions of £20 each were offered to students, eight of these exhibitions being

given by the "Christian Knowledge Society." The school accommodation was considerably improved and extended by the provision of a large room on the ground floor and a well-lighted upstairs room, these being ready for use in September, 1876.

In April, 1877, it was agreed "that the students of the College be permitted to assemble in the Chapter Room for morning prayer not earlier than 8.15, or later than 8.45."

This the second attempt at establishing a Secondary Training College on Church of England principles in connection with the Cathedral School proved equally unsuccessful with the venture of 1843, made under the auspices of the "Bristol Diocesan Board of Education," as related on page 72, and by the end of the year 1877 only two students remained on the roll of the "Training College."

The Endowed Schools Commissioners were approached for advice and assistance, but the Assistant Commissioner sent down by them to investigate matters gave it as his opinion that the "Training College could not be carried on." It was therefore agreed, February 5th, 1878, that that portion of the work of the College should be abandoned, and notice given to the Principal to terminate his engagement, the Cathedral School to be carried on under the direction of Mr. Pate.

CHAPTER XX.

THE SCHEME OF 1882.

PROPOSALS were then put forward for another scheme, somewhat upon the lines of that proposed for the management of the Bristol Grammar School and other similar institutions for Secondary Education.

(By the Letters Patent constituting the "Schools Enquiry Commission" *Secondary Schools* were defined to mean "all schools which come between the nine great Public Schools and the Elementary or Primary Schools receiving or capable of receiving Parliamentary aid.")

After some considerable discussion, and correspondence with the Commissioners, the scheme (under which the School is still managed) received the approval of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council at the Court at Windsor, May 3rd, 1882.

It provides that the foundation shall hereafter be administered by a Governing Body under the name of the "Bristol Cathedral School," its object being "to maintain the efficiency of the Cathedral

School founded by Henry VIII in Bristol."

(a) The Governors under the scheme are eleven in number, viz. two *ex-officio* and nine representative Governors. The *ex-officio* Governors are the Bishop of the Diocese and the Dean of Bristol for the time being, the latter being Chairman of the Governors. The representative Governors are appointed by the following elective bodies respectively in the following proportions : Five by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, one by the Governing Body of the Bristol Grammar School, one by the Governing Body of Colston's Hospital in Bristol, one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bristol, one by the School Board for the City of Bristol (now the Education Committee of the Bristol Town Council).

(b) The Head Master is required to live in the house provided for him. He is not obliged to be in Holy Orders, but if he is so, he is not permitted to hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or undertake any office which in the opinion of the Governors may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as Head Master.

All jurisdiction of the Bishop relating to or arising from the licensing of any master in the School is abolished.

The Master of the Cathedral College

School is continued in office as Master of the "Cathedral School."

(c) No boy to be admitted under the age of 8, except Choristers, nor to remain after the age of 17.

The School to be for day scholars only, the scholars (except of course the Choristers in the performance of their duty as such) to be under the protection of the "Conscience Clause of the Education Act, 1870."

Choristers to the number of eighteen to receive free education, the tuition fees for other scholars being fixed by the Governors from time to time at the rate of not less than £5 nor more than £10 a year for any boy.

(d) By the scheme it is provided that instruction shall be given in the School in the following subjects: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography and History, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, Mathematics, Latin, at least one Foreign Language, Natural Science, Drawing, Drill, and Vocal Music.

(e) The Governors may maintain scholarships, each of a yearly value of not more than £10, to boys who show special aptitude for music, to be held by them in the School, subject to the condition of pursuing the study of church music.

The first Governors appointed under the scheme of 1882 were the following:—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott).

The Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol (Dr. Gilbert Elliot).

NOMINATED.

Canon Edward Girdlestone, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon John Pilkington Norris, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon Nugent Wade, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Canon John William Reeve, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. Henry Lewis Thompson (Rector of Iron Acton), nominated by the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. John William Caldicott, D.D. (Head Master of the Grammar School), nominated by the Bristol School Board.

William Wilberforce Jose, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Governing Body of Colston's Hospital in Bristol.

Frederick Wills, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Governors of Bristol Grammar School.

William Terrell, Esq., J.P., nominated by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bristol.

The Rev. H. W. Pate was continued in office as Head Master, the Assistant Masters

being Messrs. H. A. Allpass, F. W. Manning, G. J. Allpass and W. H. Nash.

The Rev. J. G. Alford was reappointed Clerk to the Governors and Secretary to the School. Upon his resignation in 1893, the Rev. Minor Canon George A. Seymour Metford received the appointment, which he held until his preferment to Holt, when Edgar Albert Prichard (Chapter Clerk) succeeded to the office, which he still holds.

CHAPTER XXI.

RECENT HISTORY.

DURING the thirty years which have passed since the above scheme came into operation the School has pursued an uneventful but on the whole prosperous and successful course.

Inclusive of the eighteen Choristers, the maximum number of scholars is at present limited to 120.

The Head-mastership is still held by the Rev. H. W. Pate, the following being Assistant Masters: E. M. Tyrrell, B.A., E. B. Tyrrell, B.A., H. Vicars Webb, A.C.P., with A. E. Hill as teacher of instrumental music.

Two Entrance Scholarships of £4 10s. per annum, tenable for two years, are awarded, one each year.

Two Senior Scholarships, also of £4 10s. per annum, tenable for two years, are awarded (one each year) to boys who have been on the books of the School for two years, and are under 14 years of age. There is also a Musical Scholarship of £3, tenable for one year. The Society of Merchant Venturers

also give a Scholarship each year, which is tenable at their Technical College for three or four years, to the boy in the highest form obtaining the highest aggregate of marks during the year.

The Governing Body is still constituted in accordance with the 1882 scheme, except for the two alterations occasioned by the re-establishment of the separate Diocese of Bristol and by the dissolution of the School Board, the place of the latter being taken by the Education Committee of the Bristol Town Council. The following now form the Governing Body :—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Lord Bishop of Bristol (Dr. George Forrest Browne).

The Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol (Dr. Francis Pigou), Chairman.

NOMINATED.

The Venerable Archdeacon James George Tetley, D.D., nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The Venerable Archdeacon Ravenscroft Stewart, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Canon Reginald Thomas Talbot, D.D., nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Canon Josiah George Alford, M.A., nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Professor Conway Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S., nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Colonel John Henry Woodward, C.B., J.P., nominated by the Education Committee of the Bristol Town Council.

Jere Osborne, Esq., nominated by the Governors of the Bristol Grammar School.

William Wilberforce Jose, Esq., J.P., nominated by the Governing Body of Colston's Hospital in Bristol.

Edward Beadon Colthurst, Esq., J.P., nominated by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bristol.

CHAPTER XXII.

SCHOOL ORGANISATIONS.

AN excellent organisation in connection with the School is that known as "The Bristol Cathedral School Old Boys' Benevolent Society," of which the following are the officers: Chairman, A. E. Hill (an old Chorister); Treasurer, The Rev. H. W. Pate, M.A.; Hon. Secretary, E. M. Tyrrell, B.A. Registered in 1894 as a Benevolent Society under the "Friendly Societies' Act, 1875," it has a present membership of about 300, and a Benevolent Fund amounting to about £80. From this Fund a large amount has been expended upon the beneficent work of giving help to those "Old Boys" who may at any time need assistance.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Pate's Head-mastership, the "Old Boys" undertook the restoration of the beautiful Early English doorway which now forms the entrance to the main schoolroom from the cathedral cloisters. The work was completed in 1903 at a total cost of £50. (*See Illustration*). The special

service for "Old Boys" in the cathedral and the annual dinner are events in which much interest is taken.

Shortly after the installation of Dr. Pigou as Dean of Bristol, his daughter, Miss Pigou, established a most useful institution in the form of a Social Club for past Choristers, to the membership of which some few of the senior present Choristers are also eligible.

Comfortable club premises are provided, and the "Old Choristers' Social Club," to which Miss Pigou continues to devote a large amount of time and trouble, has been found exceedingly useful, not only in maintaining cordial relations between old Choristers, but in providing a link between its members and the cathedral, in the service of which a considerable portion of their youth was passed.

In 1911 an "Old Choristers' Association" was formed in connection with the "National Federation," to which it is affiliated.

Of the Bristol Association the Lord Bishop is Patron; the Very Rev. the Dean, President; the Canons, past Precentors, Minor Canons, Organist, and others connected with the Cathedral, Vice-Presidents; Precentor W. H. Phillips is Hon. Treasurer, and Miss Pigou Hon. Secretary.

One other organisation must be mentioned, and that is a "Communicants' Guild" for past and present Choristers.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LINKS WITH OTHER SCHOOLS.

IT may be considered not altogether inappropriate or irrelevant if before concluding this little history we make mention of members of the Bristol Cathedral establishment who have been officially connected with various educational institutions in Bristol or other parts of the kingdom. Amongst them are the following :—

Henry James, Cathedral Schoolmaster from 1619 to 1635, was Head Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1636–38.

Robert Perry, Minor Canon of Bristol, 1631, was Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, 1632–52. He was buried in Bristol Cathedral. A memorial stone there, which describes him as "Master of the Blue-Coat Hospital founded by Queen Elizabeth," bears the following inscription : "*Hic jacit Robertus Perry, orphanotrophii magister vigilantissimus qui mortem obiit Aprilis 29, 1652.*"

John Massey, Minor Canon of Bristol, 1663, was Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital from 1663 until his death, which occurred in

1685. (In 1683 Mr. Massey was admonished by the Dean and Chapter "for very much neglecting the service of the Church"; presumably he was much occupied with his duties at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.)

John Rainstorp, Canon of Bristol, 1684-93, was Head Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1670-87.

William Wotton, Minor Canon and Head Master of the Cathedral School, 1687-89, was Head Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1689-97.

John Cobb, Clerk to the Bristol Cathedral Chapter, 1682-1705, was Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital in 1685, being also appointed Steward of the estates belonging to that Trust.

Thomas Chatterton, father of the celebrated but ill-fated boy poet, "the marvellous boy who perished in his pride," was Master of the Free School in Pile Street. He was admitted and sworn a singing man (Lay Clerk) at Bristol Cathedral 25th January, 1746, which office he held until his death 7th August, 1752.

Jonathan Gegg, Minor Canon of Bristol in 1755, was Usher or Second Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1755-56.

James Brown, Minor Canon of Bristol in 1756, was Usher or Second Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1759-64.

Dr. Samuel Lee, Canon of Bristol in 1831,

was Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. John Percival, Canon of Bristol, 1882-87, and now Bishop of Hereford, was the first Head Master of Clifton College, and successively President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School.

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General Sir William Draper, K.B., who in 1762 captured Manilla and the Philippine Islands, was born at Bristol, and received his early education in the Cathedral School, Mr. George Bryan being Head Master.

The cenotaph (now on Clifton Down) to the memory of his comrades who took part in that brilliant achievement was erected by the gallant General in the grounds of Manilla Hall, as was also the obelisk in honour of his friend William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The freedom of the City was conferred upon Sir William in 1766.

APPENDIX.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL :

LIST OF HEAD MASTERS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

		1542.	William Eydon.
		1567.	Edward Middleton.
		1570.	Master Bourne.
1st	Aug.,	1585.	John Gilbert.
2nd	Jan.,	1587.	Griffin Hughes.
14th	Dec.,	1592.	John Goodman.
24th	May,	1605.	Edward Tooke.
6th	Dec.,	1610.	Robert Marks.
8th	March,	1614.	Charles Robson.
11th	April,	1618.	Richard Towgood.
2nd	Oct.,	1619.	Henry James.
7th	Dec.,	1635.	Christopher Prior.
27th	June,	1638.	John Norris.
7th	Aug.,	1643.	Robert Parker.
17th	Nov.	1657.	William Thomas.
26th	Feb.,	1661.	George Williamson.
4th	Oct.,	1682.	Benjamin Wall.
22nd	June,	1683.	James Taylor.
12th	Aug.,	1687.	William Wotton.
12th	April,	1690.	Thomas Paradice.
6th	July,	1695.	James Taylor (re- appointed).

30th Nov.,	1695.	John Yates.
28th April,	1709.	George Bryan.
4th Jan.,	1743.	Maurice Smith.
30th July,	1746.	John Parker.
1st March,	1776.	Daniel Simpson Haynes.
30th July,	1789.	Edward Bowles.
1st Jan.,	1805.	Joseph Walcam.
23rd June,	1806.	Edward Parsons.
6th Sept.,	1811.	Edmund Sheriff.
8th Sept.,	1816.	Daniel Bisp.
27th June,	1821.	Richard Porter.
30th Nov.,	1823.	John Taylor.
2nd Dec.,	1824.	William Milner.
24th June,	1833.	Henry Rogers.
1st Jan.,	1842.	Thomas Francis Layng.
15th March,	1843.	Robert Hancock.
4th Dec.,	1855.	James Mackintosh.
24th June,	1862.	Frederick Charles Skey.
3rd July,	1866.	Edward Thomas Stevens.
10th Jan.,	1871.	William Browning
		Morgan.
29th Sept.,	1875.	Alfred Michael Rosser (Principal of the College).
29th Sept.,	1875.	Charles Powell (College Schoolmaster).
11th Jan.,	1876.	Henry William Pate.

